THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO

Кириленг

The International Cyrillic English Language

Learner's Handbook

КИРИЛЕНГ
Kirilyeng

INTRODUCTION
ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Welcome to ***Кириленг***.

Кириленг is an international language based on English vocabulary and Cyrillic writing.

The goal of Кириленг is simple:

Make English easier to read, write, and learn by using a clear Cyrillic-based alphabet.

WHY КИРИЛЕНГ?

English is an international language, but its spelling can be difficult.

Examples:

knight
through
queue

These words do not sound like they are written.

Кириленг removes these problems.

Every sound has a clear symbol.
Every word is written as it is pronounced.

THE PRINCIPLES OF КИРИЛЕНГ

1. Simple alphabet

Кириленг uses a Cyrillic-based alphabet designed for international communication.

2. One sound, one letter

Letters always have the same pronunciation.

There are no silent letters or hidden rules.

3. Simple grammar

Кириленг uses simplified English grammar.

No complicated verb changes.
No grammatical gender.
No unnecessary complexity.

4. International communication

Кириленг is designed so that people familiar with Cyrillic can learn it quickly and communicate with English speakers more easily.

HOW TO LEARN КИРИЛЕНГ

Step 1:
Learn the alphabet and sounds.

Step 2:
Learn the basic grammar rules.

Step 3:
Learn common words and sentences.

Step 4:
Practice reading and writing.

КИРИЛЕНГ

A simple way to connect people through language.

КИРИЛЕНГ АЛФАВИТ

Kirilyeng ALPHABET

WELCOME TO THE Kirilyeng ALPHABET

The Kirilyeng alphabet is based on the Cyrillic script.

Unlike English, every letter has **one fixed sound**. There are no silent letters, hidden pronunciations, or spelling exceptions.

Main Principle:

One sound = one symbol.

If you can pronounce a word, you can write it.
If you can read a word, you can pronounce it.

THE Kirilyeng ALPHABET

Vowels

Letter	Sound	Example
А а	a	father
Е е	ye	yes
И и	ee	see
О о	oi	like French “oi” in moi
У у	oo	food
Ъ ъ	ü	like French "u" or German "ü". Not found in standard English.
Э э	é	café

Consonants

Letter	Sound	Example
Б б	b	book

Letter	Sound	Example
В в	v	very
Г г	g	game
Д д	d	dog
З з	z	zero
Й й	y	yes
К к	k	cat
Л л	l	love
М м	m	man
Н н	n	name
П п	p	pen
Р р	rolled r	red
С с	s	sun
Т т	t	top
Ф ф	f	phone
Х х	h	hello
Ц ц	ts	cats
Ч ч	ch	chair
Ш ш	sh	ship
Ц ц	j	job
Ў ў	w	water

LONG VOWELS

Long vowel sounds are written by doubling the vowel.

Examples:

ИИ = long **ее**

sheep → **шиип**

УУ = long **оо**

food → **фууд**

This rule applies whenever a vowel is pronounced long.

DIPHTHONGS

A diphthong is a sound that moves smoothly from one vowel to another.

Combination	Sound	Example
АЙ	eye	time → тайм
ОЙ	oy	boy → бой
АУ	ow	house → хаус

Й COMBINATIONS

When **Й** comes before a vowel, it forms a smooth **Y** sound.

Combination	Sound	Example
ЙА	ya	yard → йард
ЙУ	yu	you → йу

These are combinations, not separate letters.

LETTER COMBINATIONS

Some English letters are represented by combinations.

Combination	Represents	Example
КС	X	box → бокс
КВ	Q	queen → квин

REMOVED LETTERS

The following Cyrillic letters are not used in Kirilyeng because they are unnecessary or can be written using existing letters.

- Ж ж
- Ю ю
- Я я
- Ы ы
- Ь ь
- Ё ё

Replacements:

- Ю → ЙУ
- Я → ЙА
- Ё → ЙО
- Ы → И

PRACTICE

Try reading these words aloud.

Хэлоу

Hello

Ўорлд

World

Лэнгвиџ

Language

Цэ Бук

The Book

Хау бии йу?

How are you?

КИРИЛЕНГ READING RULES

HOW TO WRITE ENGLISH IN Kirilyeng

MAIN RULE

Write words exactly as they are pronounced.

Ignore English spelling.
Write only the sounds you hear.

RULE 1 – REMOVE SILENT LETTERS

Silent letters are never written.

Examples:

knight → найт

write → райт

know → ноу

RULE 2 – USE THE Kirilyeng ALPHABET

Replace English sounds with their Кириленг equivalents.

English sound	Кириленг letter	Example
a	а	father → фазэр
e	э	bed → бэд
ee / long e	и	see → сии
oo	у	food → фууд
uh, like in nut	ъ	nut → нът
oh	о	shot → шот hot → хот stop → стоп rock → рок dog → дог box → бокс
th (voiced)	з	the → зэ
th (unvoiced)	ц	think → цинк
sh	ш	ship → шип
ch	ч	chair → чэр
ph	ф	phone → фоун

English sound	Кириленг letter	Example
w	ў	water → ўатэр
j	џ	job → џоб
y	й	yes → йэс
v	в	very → вэри
h	х	hello → хэлло
r	р	red → рэд
ng	нг	sing → синг
c (hard)	к	cat → кэт
c (soft)	с	city → сити
g (hard)	г	go → го
g (soft)	џ	giant → џайэнт
qu	кв	queen → квин
x	кс	box → бокс
z	з	zoo → зуу

Special rules:

- double letters are simplified
    - letter → лэтэр
    - coffee → кофэ
- silent letters are removed
    - know → ноу
    - write → райт
- every vowel is pronounced clearly.
- English er/ir/ur sounds are written as ЭР.

  Examples:
    - bird → бэрд
    - learn → лэрн
    - turn → тэрн

RULE 3 – LONG VOWELS

Write long vowels twice.

Examples:

sheep → шиип

food → фууд

RULE 4 – DIPHTHONGS

Use the official Kirilyeng combinations.

АЙ = eye

ОЙ = oy

АУ = ow

Examples:

time → тайм

boy → бой

house → хаус

RULE 5 – Й COMBINATIONS

Use Й before vowels.

Examples:

you → йу

yard → йард

RULE 6 – WRITE WHAT YOU HEAR

Never copy English spelling.

Examples:

phone → фоун

through → цруу

laugh → лаф

enough → инаф

PRACTICE

English:

Hello

Kirilyeng:

Хэлоу

English:

World

Kirilyeng:

Ўорлд

English:

Language

Kirilyeng:

Лэнгвиџ

English:

Thank you

Kirilyeng:

Цэнк йу

Remember:

Personal names are written according to their pronunciation in the original language whenever possible. Кириленг does not translate names. And also:

If you can say it,
you can write it.

If you can read it,
you can pronounce it.

КИРИЛЕНГ ГРАММАР

Kirilyeng GRAMMAR

MAIN RULE

Кириленг uses simple international grammar based on English.

Words change as little as possible. Time is shown with helper words instead of changing verbs.

The goal is clear and easy communication.

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1. SENTENCE ORDER

The basic sentence order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

Examples:

I eat food.
Ай ит фууд.

She reads a book.
Ши риид э бук.

We learn Кириленг.
Ўи лэрн Кириленг.

---

2. PLURALS

To make a noun plural, simply add:

С

Examples:

book → **бук**

books → **букс**

friend → **фрэнд**

friends → **фрэндс**

car → **кар**

cars → **карс**

There are no irregular plurals.

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3. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Use:

НОТ

Examples:

I do not know.
Ай ду нот ноу.

She is not here.
Ши бии нот хир.

We are not ready.
Ўи бии нот рэди.

---

4. QUESTIONS

Questions follow normal English word order.

Question words:

What — **Уот**

Who — **Ху**

Where — **Уэр**

When — **Уэн**

Why — **Уай**

How — **Хау**

Examples:

What is this?
Уот бии цис?

Where do you live?
Уэр ду йу лив?

How are you?
Хау бии йу?

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5. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come before nouns.

Examples:

big house

биг хаус

beautiful world

бьйутифул ўорлд

Adjectives never change.

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6. POSSESSION

Possessive words:

My — **Май**

Your — **Йор**

His — **Хиз**

Her — **Хэр**

Our — **Аур**

Their — **Зэйр**

Examples:

My book.

Май бук.

Our house.

Аур хаус.

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7. NOUNS

Nouns have no grammatical gender.

There are no masculine, feminine, or neuter noun forms.

The same noun is used for everyone.

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8. THE PRINCIPLES OF Kirilyeng

• Simple spelling.

• One sound = one symbol.

• No silent letters.

• Simple grammar.

• International communication.

Learning Кириленг should be fast, logical, and accessible to anyone who learns the alphabet.

VERB RULES

SIMPLE AND CONSISTENT VERBS

MAIN RULE

In Кириленг, verbs never change.

The verb always keeps the same form.

Time and meaning are shown with helper words.

English verbs are converted from their base form (without "to" and without -s, -ed, -ing).

PRESENT

Use the normal verb form.

Examples:

I work.

Ай ўорк.

She works.

Ши ўорк.

They work.

Зэй ўорк.

The verb does not receive extra endings.

No:

- **-s**
- **-es**

PAST

To show the past, use:

ПАСТ + verb

Examples:

I go.

Ай го.

I went.

Ай паст го.

She eats.

Ши ит.

She ate.

Ши паст ит.

FUTURE

To show the future, use:

ВИЛ + verb

Examples:

I will go.

Ай вил го.

They will learn.

Зэй вил лэрн.

SPECIAL VERBS

Some English verbs have different forms.

Кириленг keeps them simple.

бии

Meaning:

am / is / are

Examples:

I am a student.

Ай бии э стйудэнт.

She is my friend.

Ши бии май фрэнд.

They are students.

Зэй бии стйудэнтс.

ХАВ

Meaning:

have / has

Examples:

I have a book.

Ай хав э бук.

She has a friend.

Ши хав э фрэнд.

REMEMBER

✔ Verbs never change.

✔ No irregular verbs.

✔ No verb endings.

✔ Time words show when something happens.

One verb = one form.

LESSON 1

GREETINGS AND BASIC EXPRESSIONS

Welcome to your first ***Kirilyeng*** lesson!

In this lesson, you will learn how to greet people, introduce yourself politely, and use common everyday expressions.

Greetings

English	Kirilyeng
Hello	Хэлоу
Hi	Хай
Good morning	Гуд морнинг
Good afternoon	Гуд афтэрнун
Good evening	Гуд ивнинг
Goodbye	Гудбай
Bye	Бай
See you later	Сии йу лэйтэр

Polite Expressions

English	Kirilyeng
Please	Плиз
Thank you	Цэнк йу
You're welcome	Йу бии ўэлкам
Excuse me	Экскйуз ми
Sorry	Сори
Yes	Йэс
No	Ноу

Introducing Yourself

English	Kirilyeng
My name is...	Май нэйм бии...
I am...	Ай бии...
Nice to meet you.	Найс ту мит йу.

Example:

English:
My name is Alex.

Kirilyeng:
Май нэйм бии Алекс.

Simple Questions

English	Kirilyeng
How are you?	Хау бии йу?
What is your name?	Уот бии йор нэйм?
Where are you from?	Уэр изйу фром?

Simple Answers

English:
I am fine.

Kirilyeng:
Ай бии файн.

English:
I am very well.

Kirilyeng:
Ай бии вэри ўэл.

English:
Thank you.

Kirilyeng:
Цэнк йу.

Conversation

Person A:

Hello!

Хэлоу!

Person B:

Hi!

Хай!

Person A:

What is your name?

Уот бии йор нэйм?

Person B:

My name is Anna.

Май нэйм бии Анна.

Person A:

Nice to meet you.

Найс ту мит йу.

Person B:

Nice to meet you too.

Найс ту мит йу туу.

Practice

Translate into Kirilyeng.

1. Hello.
2. Thank you.
3. Goodbye.
4. My name is John.
5. How are you?

Lesson Summary

After Lesson 1 you can:

✔ Greet someone.

✔ Say goodbye.

✔ Be polite.

✔ Introduce yourself.

✔ Ask someone's name.

✔ Hold a very simple conversation.

LESSON 2

NUMBERS, TIME AND DATES

WELCOME TO LESSON 2

In this lesson, you will learn how to count, create numbers, tell the time, and talk about dates in Кириленг.

Кириленг uses a simple number system:

Build numbers by combining words.

There are no irregular forms.

NUMBERS

BASIC NUMBERS

Number	Кириленг
0	Зиро
1	Ўан
2	Ту
3	Црии
4	Фор
5	Файв
6	Сикс
7	Сэвэн
8	Эйт
9	Найн
10	Тэн

11–20

Number	Кириленг
11	Илэвэн
12	Тўэлв
13	Цэртиин
14	Фортиин
15	Фифтиин
16	Сикстиин
17	Сэвэнтиин
18	Эйтиин

Number	Кириленг
19	Найнтиин
20	Тўэнти

BUILDING NUMBERS

Numbers 21–99

The rule is:

Tens + Ones

Examples:

23 = twenty-three

Тўэнти црии

58 = fifty-eight

Фифти эйт

92 = ninety-two

Найнти ту

HUNDREDS

The rule is:

Number + Хандрэд

Examples:

100 = one hundred

Ўан хандрэд

300 = three hundred

Црии хандрэд

700 = seven hundred

Сэвэн хандрэд

NUMBERS 101–999

The rule is:

Hundreds + Tens + Ones

Examples:

129 = one hundred twenty-nine

Ўан хандрэд тўэнти найн

358 = three hundred fifty-eight

Црии хандрэд фифти эйт

THOUSANDS

The rule is:

Number + Цаузэнд

Examples:

1,000 = one thousand

Ўан цаузэнд

2,500 = two thousand five hundred

Ту цаузэнд файв хандрэд

10,000 = ten thousand

Тэн цаузэнд

TELLING THE TIME

Question:

What time is it?

Уот тайм бии ит?

Examples:

It is one o'clock.

Ит бии Ўан оклок.

It is five o'clock.

Ит бии Файв оклок.

It is three o'clock.

Ит бии Црии оклок.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

English	Кириленг
Monday	Мандэй
Tuesday	Тйуздэй
Wednesday	Ўэнздэй
Thursday	Цэрздэй
Friday	Фрайдэй

English	Кириленг
Saturday	Сатэрдэй
Sunday	Сандэй

MONTHS

January — **Ԛанйуэри**

February — **Фэбруэри**

March — **Марч**

April — **Эйприл**

May — **Мэй**

June — **Ԛун**

July — **Ԛулай**

August — **Огъст**

September — **Сэптэмбэр**

October — **Октобэр**

November — **Новэмбэр**

December — **Дисэмбэр**

EXAMPLES

Today is Monday.

Тудэй бии Мандэй.

Today is July fifteenth.

Тудэй бии Ԛулай фифтинц.

The year is 2026.

Зэ йир бии Ту цаузэнд тўэнти сикс.

PRACTICE

Translate into Кириленг:

1. Seven
2. Twelve
3. Twenty-three
4. Fifty-eight

5. One hundred twenty-nine
6. What time is it?
7. Today is Friday.

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 2 you can:

✔ Count from 0 to thousands.

✔ Build any number using simple rules.

✔ Ask and tell the time.

✔ Say days and months.

✔ Say simple dates.

REMEMBER

Big numbers first. Small numbers after.

Кириленг numbers are always logical.

LESSON 3

PEOPLE AND FAMILY

WELCOME TO LESSON 3

In this lesson, you will learn how to talk about people, family members, and simple personal information in Кириленг.

You will learn words like:

- person
- friend
- family
- mother
- father
- brother
- sister

You will also learn how to say who someone is.

PEOPLE

English	Кириленг
person	пэрсэн
people	пиплс
man	мэн
woman	ўуман
child	чайлд
friend	фрэнд
student	стйудэнт
teacher	тичэр
doctor	доктэр
worker	ўэркэр

FAMILY

English	Кириленг
family	фэмили
mother	мазэр
father	фазэр

English	Кириленг
parents	пэрэнтс
brother	бразэр
sister	систэр
son	сан
daughter	дотэр
husband	хазбэнд
wife	ўайф

POSSESSION

To show that something belongs to someone, use possessive words.

Possessive words

English	Кириленг
my	май
your	йор
his	хиз
her	хэр
our	аур
their	зэйр

EXAMPLES

My family.

Май фэмили.

Your friend.

Йор фрэнд.

His brother.

Хиз бразэр.

Her mother.

Хэр мазэр.

Our house.

Аур хаус.

TALKING ABOUT PEOPLE

Use:

X is Y

Examples:

He is my friend.

Хи бии май фрэнд.

She is my sister.

Ши бии май систэр.

They are students.

Зэй бии стйудэнтс.

THE VERB "HAVE"

Use:

ХАВ = have

The verb does not change.

Examples:

I have a brother.

Ай хав э бразэр.

She has a friend.

Ши хав э фрэнд.

We have a family.

Ўи хав э фэмили.

ASKING ABOUT PEOPLE

English	Кириленг
Who is this?	Ху бии цис?
Who is he?	Ху бии хи?
Who is she?	Ху бии ши?
Do you have a family?	Дуйу хав э фэмили?

MINI CONVERSATION

Person A:

Who is he?

Ху бии хи?

Person B:

He is my brother.

Хи бии май бразэр.

Person A:

Do you have a family?

Дуйу хав э фэмили?

Person B:

Yes, I have a family.

Йэс, ай хав э фэмили.

PRACTICE

Translate into Кириленг:

1. My friend.
2. Her mother.
3. He is my brother.
4. I have a family.
5. Who is she?

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 3 you can:

✔ Talk about family.

✔ Describe people.

✔ Say who someone is.

✔ Show possession.

✔ Use "have" in simple sentences.

REMEMBER

Кириленг keeps sentences simple:

Subject + Verb + Object

The words stay stable.
The meaning comes from the order.

LESSON 4

EVERYDAY LIFE

WELCOME TO LESSON 4

In this lesson, you will learn words for everyday objects, places, actions, and routines.

You will learn how to talk about your daily life in Кириленг.

EVERYDAY ACTIONS

English	Кириленг
go	го
come	кам
eat	ит
drink	дринк
sleep	слип
wake up	ўэйк ап
work	ўорк
study	стади
read	риид
write	райт
speak	спиик
listen	лисэн
see	сии
make	мэйк
use	йуз

FOOD AND DRINK

English	Кириленг
food	фууд
water	ўотэр
bread	брэд
milk	милк
coffee	кофи
tea	ти
apple	эпл
meat	мит
fish	фиш

English	Кириленг
rice	райс

OBJECTS

English	Кириленг
book	бук
phone	фоун
computer	компьйутер
table	тэйбл
chair	чэр
door	дор
window	ўиндоу
key	ки
bag	бэг
car	кар

PLACES

English	Кириленг
house	хаус
school	скул
work	ўорк
shop	шоп
city	сити
hospital	хоспитэл
restaurant	рэстэронт
station	стэйшн

DAILY ROUTINE

Examples:

I wake up.

Ай ўэйк ап.

I eat food.

Ай ит фууд.

I drink water.

Ай дринк ўотэр.

I go to school.

Ай го ту скул.

I work.

Ай ўорк.

I sleep.

Ай слип.

USING "LIKE"

Use:

ЛАЙК = like

Examples:

I like food.

Ай лайк фууд.

I like music.

Ай лайк мьйузик.

I do not like coffee.

Ай ду нот лайк кофи.

ASKING ABOUT DAILY LIFE

English	Кириленг
What do you do?	Уот дуйу ду?
Where do you work?	Уэр дуйу ўорк?
What do you eat?	Уот дуйу ит?
What do you like?	Уот дуйу лайк?

MINI CONVERSATION

Person A:

What do you do?

Уот дуйу ду?

Person B:

I study.

Ай стади.

Person A:

What do you like?

Уот дуйу лайк?

Person B:

I like music.

Ай лайк мьйузик.

PRACTICE

Translate into Кириленг:

1. I drink water.
2. My phone.
3. I go to school.
4. I like food.
5. Where do you work?

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 4 you can:

✔ Talk about your daily routine.

✔ Name common objects.

✔ Talk about food and drinks.

✔ Say where you go.

✔ Express likes and dislikes.

REMEMBER

Everyday sentences follow the same pattern:

Subject + Verb + Object

Example:

Ай + лайк + фууд.

I + like + food.

LESSON 5

PLACES AND DIRECTIONS

WELCOME TO LESSON 5

In this lesson, you will learn how to talk about places, ask for locations, and give simple directions in Кириленг.

You will learn words for:

- cities
- buildings
- directions
- locations

PLACES

English	Кириленг
city	сити
country	кантри
street	стрит
road	роуд
house	хаус
school	скул
hospital	хоспитэл
shop	шоп
restaurant	рэстэронт
hotel	хоутэл
station	стэйшн
airport	эйрпорт
bank	бэнк
park	парк

DIRECTIONS

English	Кириленг
left	лэфт
right	райт
straight	стрэйт
near	нир

English	Кириленг
far	фар
here	хир
there	зэр
up	ап
down	даун
inside	инсайд
outside	аутсайд

LOCATION WORDS

English	Кириленг
in	ин
on	он
under	андэр
next to	нэкст ту
between	битўин
behind	бихайнд
in front of	ин фронт ов

ASKING WHERE SOMETHING IS

Useful questions:

Where is...?

Уэр бии...?

Examples:

Where is the hospital?

Уэр бии зэ хоспитэл?

Where is the station?

Уэр бии зэ стэйшн?

Where is my hotel?

Уэр бии май хоутэл?

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Examples:

Go straight.

Гоу стрэйт.

Turn left.

Тэрн лэфт.

Turn right.

Тэрн райт.

The shop is near.

Зэ шоп бии нир.

The hospital is far.

Зэ хоспитэл бии фар.

USING "THERE IS"

Use:

Зэр бии = there is

Зэр бии = there are

Examples:

There is a shop.

Зэр бии э шоп.

There are two hotels.

Зэр бии ту хоутэлс.

MINI CONVERSATION

Person A:

Excuse me, where is the hospital?

Экскйуз ми, ўэр бии зэ хоспитэл?

Person B:

Go straight, then turn left.

Гоу стрэйт, зэн тэрн лэфт.

Person A:

Thank you.

Цэнк йу.

Person B:

You're welcome.

Йу бии ўэлкам.

PRACTICE

Translate into Кириленг:

1. Where is the airport?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. The shop is near.
5. The hospital is far.

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 5 you can:

✔ Ask where places are.

✔ Understand basic directions.

✔ Describe locations.

✔ Find important places.

✔ Give simple instructions.

REMEMBER

Direction sentences are simple:

Action + Place

Example:

Гоу + стрэйт.

Go + straight.

LESSON 6

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

WELCOME TO LESSON 6

In this lesson, you will learn how to travel, use transport, and communicate during a journey.

You will learn important words for:

- vehicles
- tickets
- travel actions
- airports and stations

TRANSPORT WORDS

English	Кириленг
car	кар
bus	бас
train	трейн
plane	плэйн
boat	боут
taxi	такси
bicycle	байсикл
subway	сабўэй

TRAVEL WORDS

English	Кириленг
ticket	тикит
passport	паспорт
luggage	лагиц
bag	бэг
seat	сит
gate	гейт
platform	платформ
journey	цэрни
trip	трип

IMPORTANT TRAVEL VERBS

English	Кириленг
go	го
arrive	эрайв
leave	лив
wait	ўэйт
buy	бай
pay	пэй
take	тэйк
bring	бринг
open	оупэн
close	клоуз

Remember:

Verbs never change.

Examples:

I take the train.

Ай тэйк зэ трейн.

She buys a ticket.

Ши бай э тикит.

BUYING A TICKET

I need a ticket.

Ай ниид э тикит.

I want one ticket.

Ай уонт ўан тикит.

How much is it?

Хау мач бии ит?

I pay now.

Ай пэй нау.

TRAVEL ACTIONS

I go by train.

Ай го бай трейн.

I arrive tomorrow.

Ай эрайв тумороу.

The plane leaves at three.

Зэ плэйн лив эт црии.

I wait here.

Ай ўэйт хир.

TRAVEL PROBLEMS

I lost my bag.

Ай паст луз май бэг.

I need help.

Ай ниид хэлп.

I do not understand.

Ай ду нот андэрстэнд.

Please speak slowly.

Плиз спиик слоули.

MINI CONVERSATION

Person A:

I need a ticket.

Ай ниид э тикит.

Person B:

Where do you go?

Уэр ду йу го?

Person A:

I go to London.

Ай го ту Ландэн.

Person B:

Here is your ticket.

Хир бии йор тикит.

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 6 you can:

✔ Talk about transport.

✔ Buy tickets.

✔ Describe travel actions.

✔ Handle simple travel problems.

✔ Communicate during a journey.

REMEMBER

Lesson 5 helps you find places.

Lesson 6 helps you travel between places.

LESSON 7

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

WELCOME TO LESSON 7

In this lesson, you will learn important phrases for emergencies and urgent situations.

These sentences are designed to be simple, clear, and easy to understand.

IMPORTANT WORDS

English	Кириленг
help	хэлп
doctor	доктэр
hospital	хоспитэл
police	полис
fire	файэр
danger	дэйцэр
accident	эксидэнт
problem	проблем
pain	пэйн
injury	инцэри
water	ўотэр

ASKING FOR HELP

I need help.

Ай ниид хэлп.

Please help me.

Плиз хэлп ми.

I have a problem.

Ай хав э проблем.

I do not understand.

Ай ду нот андэрстэнд.

MEDICAL SITUATIONS

I need a doctor.

Ай ниид э доктэр.

I need a hospital.

Ай ниид э хоспитэл.

I have pain.

Ай хав пэйн.

I have an injury.

Ай хав эн инҷэри.

IMPORTANT PLACES

Where is the hospital?

Уэр бии зэ хоспитэл?

Where is the police?

Уэр бии зэ полис?

Call a doctor.

Кол э доктэр.

Call the police.

Кол зэ полис.

SAFETY WORDS

English	Кириленг
stop	стоп
wait	ўэйт
help	хэлп
careful	кэрфул
safe	сэйф
dangerous	дэйҷэрэс

Examples:

Stop!

Стоп!

Wait!

Ўэйт!

Be careful.

Би кэрфул.

BASIC INFORMATION

My name is...

Май нэйм бии...

I am from...

Ай бии фром...

I speak Кириленг.

Ай спиик Кириленг.

I need a translator.

Ай ниид эн транслэйтэр.

MINI CONVERSATION

Person A:

Help!

Хэлп!

Person B:

What is the problem?

Уот бии зэ проблем?

Person A:

I need a doctor.

Ай ниид э доктэр.

Person B:

The hospital is here.

Зэ хоспитэл бии хир.

PRACTICE

Translate into Кириленг:

1. I need help.
2. I need a doctor.
3. Where is the hospital?
4. I do not understand.

5. Call the police.

LESSON SUMMARY

After Lesson 7 you can:

✔ Ask for help.

✔ Explain simple problems.

✔ Ask for medical assistance.

✔ Communicate in emergencies.

✔ Give important personal information.

REMEMBER

In an emergency, simple communication is better than complex sentences.

Short.

Clear.

Understandable.

LESSON 8

HOW TO TRANSLATE INTO КИРИЛЕНГ

WELCOME TO LESSON 8

You now know the alphabet, grammar, and basic vocabulary.

This lesson teaches you how to create new Кириленг sentences by yourself.

The goal of Кириленг is simple:

If you can say it, you can write it.

STEP 1

UNDERSTAND THE MEANING

First, understand the sentence.

Do not translate letters.

Translate the idea.

Example:

English:

I need help.

Meaning:

A person needs assistance.

STEP 2

SAY THE WORDS

Say the sentence aloud.

English:

I need help.

Sound:

Ай ниид хэлп.

STEP 3

REMOVE ENGLISH SPELLING PROBLEMS

English spelling is not always logical.

Ignore silent letters and unnecessary letters.

Examples:

knight → найт

write → райт

know → ноу

phone → фоун

STEP 4

CONVERT SOUNDS INTO КИРИЛЕНГ

Replace English sounds with Кириленг letters.

Examples:

English sound	Кириленг	Example
th	Ц	think → цинк
sh	Ш	ship → шип
ch	Ч	chair → чэр
ph	Ф	phone → фоун
w	Ў	water → ўотэр

STEP 5

CHECK THE GRAMMAR

Before finishing, check the Кириленг rules.

VERBS

Verbs never change.

Wrong:

She works.

Ши ўоркс.

Correct:

Ши ўорк.

PAST

Use:

ПАСТ + verb

Example:

I went.

Ай паст го.

FUTURE

Use:

ВИЛ + verb

Example:

I will go.

Ай вил го.

TRANSLATION EXAMPLES

Example 1

English:

I need a doctor.

Meaning:

A person needs medical help.

Sound:

Ай ниид э доктэр.

Kirilyeng:

Ай ниид э доктэр.

Example 2

English:

Where is the hospital?

Sound:

Уэр бии зэ хоспитэл?

Kirilyeng:

Уэр бии зэ хоспитэл?

Example 3

English:

She works in a school.

Remove English verb ending:

She work in a school.

Kirilyeng:

Ши ўорк ин э скул.

QUICK TRANSLATION CHECKLIST

Before writing a Кириленг sentence:

☐ Did I write the pronunciation, not the spelling?

☐ Did I remove silent letters?

☐ Did I replace special sounds?

☐ Did I keep verbs unchanged?

☐ Did I use Кириленг grammar?

FINAL REMINDER

English spelling can be complicated.

Кириленг is designed to be simple.

Read the sound.

Write the sound.

Follow the rules.

ONE SOUND.

ONE LETTER.

ONE CLEAR LANGUAGE.

END OF THE BEGINNER’S GUIDE TO *КИРИЛЕНГ*